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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 853)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | VIBHOR AGGARWAL | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English. | Registration Number | 25047 |
| Center | — | Date | 25/09/2017 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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**Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.**

**12.5X20=250**

1. Discuss the issues relating to surrogacy that have been arising in India. To what extent does the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 addresses these issues?

भारत में सरोगेसी के संबंध में अब तक उठने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक, 2016 इन मुद्दों को कहां तक संबोधित करता है?

Ans.) India has been one of the few countries to allow commercial surrogacy. This grew into one of the rising markets bringing into India much foreign exchange, giving employment opportunities to women and parenting joy to numerous childless parents. However surrogacy has raised many prominent issues

→ Commercialization has led to exploitation of unemployed and poor women by surrogacy industry.

→ ~~Poor~~ Largely unregulated market has led to unsanitary practices and multiple surrogacies adversely affecting the biological mother's health.

→ Unpredictable future for the child due to non-responsibility of commissioning parents. Cases ~~where~~ like where a baby was left unadopted by its Japanese parents has raised questions about the commercial and unregulated nature of surrogacy in India.



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→ Finally, questions have been raised over ethical nature of commercial surrogacy itself.

Thus, Indian government come out with Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 to effectively put stop to exploitative aspects of surrogacy in India and realize goals of DPSP to ensure health.

→ Bill prohibits commercial surrogacy and only allows Indian married couples to become commissioning parents and close relative to be biological mother.

→ A woman can become surrogate only once to avoid health-risk in case of multiple surrogacies.

→ Only authorized institutions will be allowed to carry out surrogacy to keep effective check.

Thus Surrogacy Bill ~~tries~~ aims to end woman exploitation, an uncertain future for the child and remove unethical elements from the practice.

However, there are still lacunas in the bill which need to be addressed :-



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→ Bill does not talk about family pressure and domestic exploitation to coerce female into surrogacy.

→ Bill has been criticized for being discriminatory against single parent and same-sex couple thus undermining Article 15 of constitution.

→ It undermines the livelihood of large number of women and subdues the entire surrogacy industry thus undermining Right to livelihood and employment.

The bill despite a step in positive direction need to regulate the industry effectively to address existing issues and checks to prevent it from developing into underground industry



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2. It has been argued that many civil servants rise to higher levels of incompetence as their career advances. Examine the statement and discuss how far lateral entry and premature retirement can address the inadequacies of the bureaucracy.

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि अधिकतर सिविल सेवकों का करियर जैसे-जैसे आगे बढ़ता है, वैसे-वैसे वे अक्षमता के उच्च स्तरों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि पार्श्व प्रवेश (लैटरल एंट्री) और समय पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति कहाँ तक नौकरशाही की इन कमियों का समाधान कर सकती है?

Ans. Civil servants or the bureaucracy has been the bulwark of governance in our country since the time of British Raj. The legacy of high and uniform standards of administration was also coupled with institutionalized corruption into independent India further exacerbated by centralization till pre-1991 times.

There have been further criticisms of rising inefficiencies and non-expert qualifications of bureaucrats. Thus it has been argued that with career advancements, bureaucrats are entrenched with higher level of corruptions, inefficiencies and political nexus. Thus critics like Shashi Tharoor have advocated lateral entry and premature retirement.



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This proposal will help in following ways:-

→ Lateral entry will introduce competition and ~~for~~ thus raise standards and quality of administration.

→ Lateral entrants coming from private fields and domains of social and political field will bring ~~higher~~ better practices and experience in administration raising the quality overall.

→ Premature retirement will end the sense of complacency and carefree attitude which bureaucrats come to possess.

Thus, the argument is certainly in progressive direction, but it has to be ensured that the morale of ~~the~~ honest and sincere officers is not lowered due to such measures. Further, lateral entry and premature retirement can lead to political interference and coercion which may institutionalize corruption further.



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Bureaucracy has been ~~one~~ the pillar of governance and link between the government and governed. In India, officers have carried out commendable tasks and have carried on the ~~weight of~~ daunting tasks of realizing socio-economic goals of country. The need of hour is to effect reforms in existing career cycle of officers such as, periodic evaluations, transparent processes and effective channels of accountability.



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3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.
केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.) Federalism as envisaged in our constitution is 'cooperative federalism'. The constitution institutionalizes various arrangements to effect it:-

→ Governor: Sarkaria Commission has called governor the 'lynch pin of cooperative federalism'. Governor's task is to bring national perspective into states and communicate local aspirations to centre.

→ Inter-state council: Article 263 calls for enactment of inter-state council serving as a platform for collaboration between centre and state and to further common interests between them. On the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission, a permanent council was established in 1990.



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→ ~~Inter-State water dispute Tribunals: Keeping in mind the political nature of water-disputes, constitution envisaged a seperate tribunal for the purpose under article 262. Till now, more than 14 tribunals have been established.~~

→ Finance Commission: Established under article 280, finance commission has been defined as balancing wheel of fiscal federalism and determines devolution of forces and funds from centre to state.

→ Niti Aayog: Though, it is non-statutory and non-constitutional body, Niti Aayog has taken the spirit of cooperative federalism to new levels-

Inter-State council is one of the most effective institutions existing currently to ~~legitimize and~~ constitutionalize the platform for centre-state cooperation. But, the institution suffers from neglect. Till now, only minimum number of meetings have happened.



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No efforts have been taken to regularize the meetings and appropriating greater role to ~~the~~ ISC.

Keeping in this spirit, Sarkaria and Punchhi commission have also recommended giving larger functions like appointment of governors, their removal as well as using it to solve inter-state water-disputes.

Thus, greater role of ISC is the need of hour to give more impetus to realize the ideals of cooperative federalism.



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4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. Elections are a means to realize political democracy in our country. For this, simultaneous elections used to be held until they were done away during regime of former PM Indira Gandhi. Recent debates call for recalling the system mainly due to following advantages:-

→ Resource-saving as well as time-saving to organize all country-wide elections at same time.

→ Allow the governments to better direct their energies in policy-making rather than election-~~campaige~~ campaigning owing to frequent elections.

→ Better efficiency from Election Commission in conducting and administering elections.

→ Saving time of citizens and increase in productivity as participation leads to loss of day's work.



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However, this step would need lot more analysis owing to certain constraints in its implementation

→ Scenarios where state government or union government gets dissolved. This will lead to imbalance in election cycle.

→ Cases of by-elections will also have to be taken into account.

→ Larger question of free and fair elections as, central party wave will undermine regional parties.

→ Undermining of regional issues and aspirations under national debates.

Thus, the measure although helpful in better resource and time management needs more thoughtful analysis and ensuring that it does not create chaos and undermines the ideals of political democracy.



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5. Proliferaton of Ministries and Departments in the government not only leads to weak coordination and integration but also fragmentation of functions. Comment in the context of India.

सरकार में मंत्रालयों और विभागों का प्रसार न केवल समन्वय और समेकन को कमजोर करता है, बल्कि प्रकार्यों के विखंडन का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans. Cabinet has seen an increasing number of Ministries and Departments. While it has led to increased focussed on specific aspects of social and political life and specialization of each department, it has also led to fragmentation of function leading to overlapping of laws, weak coordination and lack of inter-ministerial dialogue.

Various laws which have multi-disciplinary dimensions see themselves stuck between implementation through different department. Ex-> while foreign contribution to NGOs is handled throug FCRA under Home Ministry, few NGOs come under FERA under Finance Ministry.



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Similarly, Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family welfare have seen ~~of~~ overlapping laws & conflicting jurisdictions.

The need of the hour is better usage of platforms like Niti Ayog to effectively coordinate the steps and rules to be implemented. A good example is coordination between Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Sanitation in integrating Namami Gange with Swatch Bharat Abhiyan.

With increasing complexity of socio-economic problems, any targeted policy will have multiple dimensions and only through proactive engagement and coordination can ~~these to~~ the goals of good governance be fully utilized.

~~The~~ Reduction in number of departments or ministries will have least effect in integration and successful implementation, but will rather lead to generalized approach to each solution.



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6. The judiciary has been actively encroaching on the powers of legislative and executive authorities in India and in doing so has been doing a disservice to governance in the country. Discuss with examples.

भारत में न्यायपालिका सक्रिय रूप से में विधायी और कार्यकारी प्राधिकरणों की शक्तियों का अतिक्रमण करती रही है और ऐसा करते हुए यह देश में गवर्नेंस (शासन) को क्षति पहुंचाती रही है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.) Indian constitution envisoged 3 pillars of governance, viz. executive, legislature and judiciary in a closely integrated fashion of checks and balances. Such intricate system has been defined on the philosophy of seperation of powers, i.e; each arm working within its own sphere.

However, there have been ~~recent~~ cases to suggest that there has been an encroachment of judiciary in sphere of legislature & executive.

→ In Keshavanand Bharti Case, (1973) itself judiciary was criticized as super-legislature for changing form of constitution under ('basic structure')

→ Innovation of PIL has been criticized by many as ~~encroa~~ encroachment in spheres of executive



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→ Recent orders of judiciary (SC) to ban entry of diesel vehicles in Delhi and ban on registration of high-end vehicles.

→ Judiciary has been taking cognizance of inter-state water disputes which has been field of central government.

While critics point out this as case of overreach and disservice to the principles of governance, there have been appreciations also calling it activism desired for socio-economic advancement of country. Various cases showcase this view.

→ SC enacted Vishakha Guidelines to prevent harrassment at workplaces. Although a sphere of legislature, this move was widely lauded.

→ Through PIL, SC has passed many progressive judgements in ending labour exploitation, child labour, gender discrimination etc.

→ SC recently passed guidelines for giving life of dignity to transgenders.



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Indian constitution itself gives law-making power to judiciary under article 141 thus making it most activist court in world. It will be incorrect to say that actions are disservice to the country.

However, it is also needed to exercise judicial authority with restraint. As SC itself pointed out that 'restraint' & 'discipline' are golden virtues of judges.

Executive and legislature also need to proactively pursue policies and become responsive to mitigate any need for intervention.

Unlike water-tight seperation of powers, constitution envisages principles of interdependence and coordination. Thus, all 3 organs needs to cooperatively work in tandem for effective governance.



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7. Examine the reasons behind the government's decision to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure. How will the new classification of schemes into 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optimal' address the shortcomings of the earlier classification?

सरकार द्वारा व्यय के योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। योजनाओं का 'कोर ऑफ़ द कोर', 'कोर' और 'ऑप्टीमल' (इष्टतम) के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

Ans. Government decided to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure from budget 2017-18 owing to following reasons:-

→ Greater emphasis given to plan expenditure due to political reasons.

→ Emphasis on plan lead to implementation of infrastructure without any emphasis on maintenance and augmentation.

→ Plan-non-plan classification further gave fragmented approach to policy-making and necessitated a different classification.

→ Owing to dismantling of Planning Commission, plan-non-plan classification itself became redundant.



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Henceforth government decided to implement a new classification of 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optional' to better prioritize the urgency and importance of policies and to make the implementation an integrated whole and holistic



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8. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

राज्य सभा में निर्वाचन हेतु अधिवास (डोमिसाइल) की अर्हता हटाने वाला संशोधन राज्यसभा बनाने के लिए संविधान सभा को निर्देशित करने वाले मूल उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल है और ऐसा करके इसे मात्र पुनरीक्षण सदन बना दिया गया है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.) Rajya Sabha or the 'upper house' of parliamentary democracy comprises of members elected by state legislatures and is considered as upholder of state interests in parliament. This can be gauged from the special functions attributed to it w.r.t states like proposing new All-India service and allowing central legislation on state subject.

The purpose for this house as envisaged by Constituent Assembly were:-

→ Protector of state interests.

→ Acting as 'house of reason', it can act to contain the passions originating in 'lower house'. Thus, it has been given almost equal powers



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in enactment of laws.

→ Through nomination, it can give platform to civil-society representatives who ~~ca~~ cannot hope to participate in the election process.

In light of these functions, the move to do away the domicile requirements came under heavy criticism. After the amendments, the Rajya Sabha member need not be resident of the state which they seek to represent. Points of criticism are:-

→ Non-residents cannot properly represent state aspirations owing to their alienation from local issues.

→ Rajya Sabha would thus be reduced to platform for ~~cand~~ unsuccessful candidates in Lok-sabha elections.

→ Further exacerbate the politicization of the chamber where ruling party seeks majority and opposition seeks to balance out lack of ~~maj~~ majority in Lok Sabha.



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While the concerns are legitimate, the reduction of houx to a mere revising chamber may be exaggeration owing to important role Rajya Sabha has historically played in balancing out majoritarian tendencies in Lok Sabha and provide a sobering touch to policies.



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9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.
भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह लंबे समय से विवादों में क्यों बना रहा है? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.) 'Office of Profit' refers to post under government which produces conflict of interest with the duty of legislature of an MP. Indian constitution does not define 'Office of Profit', but lays down following provisions:-

→ An MP holding 'office of profit' shall be deemed to be eligible for disqualification.

→ It is upon Parliament to define the contours of what constitutes as 'Office of Profit.

However, this provision has remain ambiguous since the very beginning, embroiling it into controversies.



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→ Issue of parliamentary secretaries.

↳ Parliamentary secretary is a post under GOI with renumerations. However many state legislatures have exempted the post under "Office of profit".

↳ Recently Delhi government attempting to make amendment in NCT Act to make similar exemption sparked the debate again.

→ Thus, there is no defined criteria as to what will constitute as "Office of Profit" and this has left the provision open for manipulation.

Judiciary has over the years tried to define "Office of Profit" in definitive terms.

→ It upheld the cancellation of membership of MP Jaya Bachchan on her holding office of profit.



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→ It also cancelled West Bengal's attempt at appointing member of legislatures as Parliamentary Secretaries.

However, any substantive definition of term is still left and open to interpretations.

Thus, it is imperative for legislature to enact a bill for the same setting out clear guidelines on what should and should not come under the "Office of Profit"



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**10.** The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान जनजाति समुदायों की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने हेतु निचले स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित करते हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही आधुनिक समय की चुनौतियों की जांच करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.) Sixth schedule of the constitution envisages tribals areas in States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram which are specimen of anthropological communities. These areas have been completely cut-off from the mainstream civilization and expound unique culture and tradition which needs to be protected from outside interference.

Thus, keeping in the line of preservation, constitution devolves essential powers at lower levels to cater to the local needs in a better way.

Thus ~~at~~ the areas need to be demarcated into autonomous regions constituting Autonomous District Councils and Regional councils.



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The members of these councils are elected directly through population comprising the autonomous district or region.

These councils carry out varied tasks like local taxation, land reforms, regulation of customary laws, money-lending, forest produce, property transfers and others needed to safe-guard the ~~unio~~ interests of tribals.

However, undue interference from state executive and powers given to governor to disband the Autonomous Councils and override their decisions has hindered the spirit of Sixth Schedule and has undermined the tribal rights ~~agai~~ in front of government agenda.

Hence, it is required to devolve more powers in the councils, ensure their independence and make governor more accountable to District Councils. Political will is required in this case which can be ensured through proper amendments.



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11. The political empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not been accompanied by empowerment in other spheres. Comment. Also examine whether devolving functional autonomy, administrative support and financial resources to the PRIs can help in overcoming the issues related to PRIs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण को अन्य क्षेत्रों के सशक्तिकरण से संबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या PRIs को प्रकार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन सौंपने से PRIs से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है?

Ans.) 73rd constitutional amendment act of India created institutions of local self-governance called Panchayati Raj Institutions. The act constitutionally mandated political empowerment of PRIs through binding commitments on state governments, such as regular elections, mandated implementation of act, reservation of women, SC/ST and formation of State Election Commissions & Finance Commissions.

While a progressive step, it fell short of effective decentralization and consequent empowerment in other spheres:-

(*) Devolution of powers is not constitutionally mandated thus making autonomy state-specific.



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* State Elections Commissions and Finance Commissions haven't been adequately empowered and given autonomy.
* PRIs still depend on funds from State largely and inadequate financial autonomy
* While act does allow for reservations it does not focus on their effective participation.
* Attendance of SC/ST and women has generally been low.
* Interference of MLAs and MPs in PRIs.

Thus, it is required that it be constitutionally mandatory to ensure decentralization of power as well as finances to make the functioning more autonomous.

→ It will reduce political meddling and an effective bottom-up approach will be there.

→ PRIs will be able to focus efficiently on local problems and effect specific solutions.

Although, along with greater decentralization, more capacity building is also required especially



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that of women and SC/STs..

→ PRIs lack the capacity to formulate plans and conduct social audits.

→ Role of women has largely been unclear.

→ SC/ST still feel stigmatized and are cribbed.

→ Bureaucratic control still persists.

Hence, the need of hour to realize the goal of decentralized governance is both effective devolution of powers and capacity-building.



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**12.** While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर जहां यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं दूसरी ओर न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के 'जानने के अधिकारों' के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखे जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाए जाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.) RTI (Right to Information) legalized through RTI act of 2005 enables the realization of transparency and accountability in governance by making government answerable to people.

However, judiciary, one of the 3 pillars of governance in our country has been kept out under its ambit with continuous resistance from its erstwhile CJIs in this matter.

It has been argued that judiciary being a part of governance system should be answerable to people particularly in light of following reasons :-

→ Mode of selection of judges has been opaque with accusations of favoritism and nepotism. NCRWC, 2001 had also recommended transparency



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in this aspect.

→ Delays in judicial appointments and justice delivery will now be under scrutiny and RTI will work as a proper check to bring efficiency.

→ Inconsistent judgements as has been observed will be under more accountability, thus ensuring caution from judges.

But, as has been argued, bringing RTI for judiciary may not be advisable at the moment.

→ RTI may seriously infringe on independence of judiciary.

→ Judges will become politically conscious and may thus give populist judgements.

→ Former CJI T.S. Thakur argued that oversight in selection and transfers may stigmatize judges for insignificant factors.

→ RTI may be used as a platform by vested interests to impede judicial functioning.



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What is required is a careful evaluation of the impacts of RTI. A balance has to be struck in transparency and independent functioning of judiciary.



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**13.** Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के बीच अंतर बताईए। प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों की बढ़ती संख्या के संदर्भ में ऊपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. Pressure groups are informal or formal groups aiming to achieve their particular ends by influencing public policy. Political parties on the other hand are formal groups aiming to gain power to formulate public policy. Primary differences are further :-

| Pressure Groups | Political parties |
|---|---|
| → Do not aspire to gain power and form government | → Major aspirants to form government. |
| → Influence policy making | → Undertake policy making |
| → Mainly aim at fulfilling particular interests. | → Aim at aggregating diverse interests |



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| | |
|---|---|
| → Examples are NGOs, corporate groups, cooperative etc. | → Ex.→ BJP, Congress, AAP, CPI etc. |
| → They form an interface between citizens & government. | → They are themselves aspirants to become government. |

Since the era of 1970s, India has seen rising activities of pressure groups including environmental movements. Chipko Movement followed by Narmada Bachao Andolan were just the beginning. Now international NGOs ~~are~~ like Greenpeace are actively trying to pursuade public policy.

It is often said that the rise is due to inadequacies of political parties owing to following reasons:-

→ Parties left their movement aspects



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and increasingly became electoral machines.

→ Political parties have become elitist institutions with no scope of individuals with humble background participating.

→ Parties have lost their democratic nature and have become heirarchical in nature.

→ Further increasing criminalization of politics has eroded their legitimacy.

Thus, civil society movements gained pace owing to ceding of space by parties. However, it ~~can~~ can be said that democracy of country, globalization & rising rights awareness among citizens is also a reason for their rise.



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**14.** Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण दीजिए। लोक अदालतें प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करें, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Ans.) Lok Adalats are examples of 'alternative dispute resolution' mechanism which came into force under NALSA Act to provide cheap, quick and effective redressal to citizens, thus removing load from over burdened judiciary.

However, Lok Adalats have seen limited success despite their well intention, owing to following factors

→ Lack of infrastructure:- They often face lack of resource including land and office space to effectively carry out their task.

→ Lack of manpower:- They have often observed lack of staff and even



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including shortfall of judges.

→ Natural law:- Lok Adalats do not follow strictly Indian legal system and rely on natural law based on reason. This leaves them to individual interpretation.

→ No appeal mechanism:- The verdict once given cannot be appealed in higher courts & is binding to parties.

Thus following measures are imperative for its effective functioning:-

→ Increase accessibility of Lok Adalats and increase their numbers, so that more cases can be tried under them.

→ Increased funding to ensure availability of infrastructure as well as manpower.

→ Lack of higher appeal makes them an unattractive option which should be removed as a restriction.



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→ They should follow strict legal principles like normal judicial courts.

These are few of the steps which can make Lok Adalats which have been a boon to numerous poor and disadvantaged groups, more effective.



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15. What do you understand by Inner Line Permit (ILP)? Critically examine the demand of Manipuri people for the implementation of ILP in the state. What possible measures can be taken to resolve the deadlock over this issue?

आप *इनर लाइन परमिट (ILP)* से क्या समझते हैं? राज्य में ILP लागु करने की मणिपुरी लोगों की मांग का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे पर गतिरोध का समाधान करने के लिए क्या संभव उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Ans. Inner Line Permit (ILP) is a special protection given to a state or a region to safeguard its inhabitation from external influences.

In India Inner Line Permit has been granted to states like Arunachal Pradesh to safeguard its tribal culture and social system for a demographic change or outsiders who may exploit its well preserved resources.

Manipuris have been demanding Inner Line Permit for quite some time now. The rationale behind it is:-

→ Manipur is sharing boundary with Myanmar with which it has porous borders.



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Thus, their is huge illegal immigration.

→ Manipur has tribes like Nagas, Kukis etc who want to safeguard their livelihoods from people of other states.

→ Manipur already has vast inequality in terms of hill tribes and valley population as well as huge unemployment and backwardness. This is being exacerbated by outside settlers.

However such a demand though genuine from their perspectives, has some shortfalls:-

→ Isolation from rest of the country. Manipuris will become culturally as well as technologically seperate from rest of country.

→ This won't be good for country's unity too.

→ Also, granting Manipuris will evoke similar demands from other states/regions



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Thus, Inner Line Permit (ILP) even though granted should only be a temporary measure. In long term following steps have to be taken:-

→ Better employment opportunities in government sector for Manipuri's

→ Boost small enterprises and developing entrepreneurial culture among tribals.

→ Safeguarding porous border & its better management.

→ Boosting tourism

→ Equitable development & promoting sustainable growth of region.



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16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of recent SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्रायः राजनीतिक दलों की छवि का महिमामंडन करने के लिए करदाताओं के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नवीनतम निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ ही *पेड न्यूज* और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans) Supreme Court in its recent judgements has termed government's advertisements as a form of electoral malpractice. Election Commission has also called for terming paid news as electoral offense.

These advertisements have following implications:-

→ Misuse of tax-payer's money for personal gains - amounts to misappropriation of funds.

→ It is disadvantageous for opposition parties and disturbs a level playing field.



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→ This essentially by-passes Moral Code of Conduct before the elections.

Thus SC's ruling to only allow image of President & Prime Minister on government advertisements is a progressive step.

In this ~~light~~ Twentieth Election Commission made various recommendations:-

→ To make paid news an electoral malpractice.

→ To convict not only the offending party but also news channel which is taking remuneration.

→ To set up a commission of eminent members to check and report on any such malpractice.

Electoral Reforms are considered



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as 'mother of all reforms'. It is imperative to curb any unhealthy practice which impinges on realization of democracy in its spirit.



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17. In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a collaborative, rather than confrontationist setting. Comment.

प्रतिमानी परिवर्तन (paradigmatic shift) के तहत, पूर्ववर्ती कमांड एंड कंट्रोल (कमान और नियंत्रण) के दृष्टिकोण से परे नीति आयोग अब टकराव की बजाय सहयोगी विचार के साथ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का समायोजन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans.) NITI Aayog was mooted in 2014 as a replacement of erstwhile Planning Commission as an advisory body to direct country's progress towards socio-economic development.

This marks a paradigmatic shift from Planning Commission's command & control approach which was raising following concerns :-

→ Planning Commission in its model of centralized planning had completely disregarded regional concerns restricting choice of states.

↳ It had adverse implications on cooperative federalism



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→ Planning Commission had become a super-legislature undermining departments and parliament.

→ Plan-based budget had shifted focus from maintainence and had given rise to lopsided development.

→ PC was also being used by central government to boost the ruling parties' governed states, thus promoting regional disparities.

→ It had undermined Finance Commission, which is a constitutional body

NITI Aayog on contrast takes the paradigm towards a more collaborative approach :-

→ It makes states equal partners in planning process and not just recipients of central dictates.



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→ States now have greater flexibility in implementing schemes and tweaking them according to their own needs.

→ NITI Aayog is just an advisory body and ~~not~~ of thus will not undermine other constitutional bodies

→ It will promote greater inter-ministerial cooperation leading to holistic development

: Thus, NITI Aayog is a shift towards more cooperative pattern of federalism. Care has to be taken that it does not end up in similar way as Planning Commission by respecting its mandate in spirit.



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**18.** Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निहित की गई हैं, न कि सदन में असहमति या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans. Speaker commands a pivotal role in our parliamentary democracy. He/She presides over sittings of Lok Sabha and is mandated to keep the house running smoothly as per laws & rules.

Owing to such importance that the post commands, vast powers have been imparted to it:-

→ Speaker has adjudicating powers over disqualification of MPs under Tenth Schedule.

→ Speaker can adjourn the house if condition to continue proceeding are inappropriate.

→ Speaker can make decisions over contempt of house / MP / MLAs.



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→ Speaker implements rules and procedures of Parliamentary proceedings and appoints chairmen of several important parliamentary Committees.

→ Speaker has command over arrests of MPs/MLAs in house premises.

These powers have been meant to strengthen democratic institution of parliament. However, it has been increasingly seen that such powers are being misused.

→ Tenth Schedule has often been invoked for arbitrary disqualifications. SC had also reprimanded Speaker not to misuse powers in recent Arunachal Pradesh case.

→ Contempt powers have been misused to curb dissenting parliamentarians/media houses etc. Recently Karnataka Assembly issued contempt against two



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media persons.

→ Speaker has often resorted to arbitrary adjournments / summonings to protect ruling party. Ex. Recent Tamil Nadu case.

Thus, post of speaker has been politicized. It is imperative to take steps like taking away power under Tenth Schedule, relieve from party membership etc. to ensure that speaker does not undermine the very democracy it is entitled to protect.



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**19.** Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची और पश्चातवर्ती संशोधन दलबदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या को हल करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.) Tenth Schedule of Indian Constitution was inserted by 64th Amendment Act to solve the issue of defections plaguing Indian polity in era of coalitions.

It lays out criteria over disqualification of defecting legislatives and gives speaker the adjudicating powers over them.

However, tenth schedule remained elusive in its goals owing to following reasons :-

→ It allowed defections of 1/3rd party members as legitimate which was grossly violated.

→ Giving large powers to speakers it had no safeguards against their arbitrary ~~judgm~~ judgements. Over the



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years, speakers have allowed continued defections to serve their party, such as in Telangana & AP.

→ Tenth schedule has also been used to curb any legitimate & democratic dissent from MPs -

Subsequently, an amendment made to the schedule changed the defection criteria to 2/3rd.

However owing to other structural issues, the inherent problems remain of opportunistic politics.

Nonetheless, the utility of Tenth Schedule cannot be discarded i-

→ It is important to check any 'aya ram, gaya ram' tendencies during election times, i.e., tendencies of party switches & horse trading

→ It is an important tool to curb



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money & muscle power & political corruption.

→ In age of coalition politics, it ensures stability of government and a continuous political system, thus ensuring political democracy

Hence, it is imperative to take measures to check the loop holes present in Tenth Schedule, like removing powers from Speaker, allowing dissent in non-important legislations which do not impinge on stability etc. Spirit of Tenth Schedule needs to be realized to ensure free & fair democracy.



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**20.** It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेश पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही देश की आवश्यकताओं की सर्वोत्तम तरीके से पूर्ति कर सकती है। भारत में समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans - Indian Constituent Assembly adopted Parliamentary form of democracy, which envisages dictums of responsibility & accountability. Voices in favour of Presidential system were raised. However, they were shot down owing to following reasons.

→ Accountability - Parliamentary system envisages responsibility of executive towards legislature. Presidential system has no responsibility which does not keep activities of executive fully in check.

→ Accomodation - Parliamentary system



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does not entail strict seperation of powers but rather a collaborative cooperation between executive & legislature. Presidential system observes frequent spars between two bodies as seen in U.S

→ Inclusion → Parliamentary democracy is more inclusive as the cabinet is also the representative of people, thus ensuring diversity in decision making, which is not observed in bureaucratic cabinet of Presidential system.

However, in recent times with decline of parliamentary democracy and rise in civil society activism, following arguments are presented for Presidential system :-

→ Parliamentary system may turn into tyranny if ruling party has absolute majority. However, such tyranny is inherent in Presidential system owing to



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zero responsibility of executive -

→ Parliamentary system undermines professionalism in cabinet.

→ There is no continuity in policy making and instability in policy in parliamentary system.

→ It is against seperation of power.

However, these points signify that what our democracy needs is fixing the loopholes in our system and make it more inclusive & democratic such as through electoral reforms and capacity building.



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Ans-1 Theatre has been a part of society since dawn of human civilization. Excavations of amphitheatres at Indus Valley sites bear a testament to this fact.

Bharat muni's Natya shastra is considered as the source from where other ~~western~~ traditional theatre forms have been derived in historical times as well as present times.

Traditional theatre has always incorporated common man's interest and is considered as a reflection of local society, traditions, customs.

The reason for declining of Sanskrit theatre has been majorly its out-of-sync appeal to the masses. This gave way to other numerous regional theatre forms which could appeal to the senses of masses and fulfilled their interest.



10

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~~For~~ Tamil Nadu's Theerukothu is one such drama form which has been in tradition. It is dedicated to rain-goddesses and includes colourful dresses and includes traditional theatre forms like sutradhar's introduction.

Another such regional drama form is Yakshagana in Karnataka patronized by Vijaynagar Kingdom depicting mythology.

Kerala's Mudiyettu, also in UNESCO's list of Intangible cultural heritage ~~in~~ depicts folk-lore of Durga's battle with demon Darika.

Bengal's Jatra also depicts local traditions and customs.

Many other states like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and others have adopted regional theatre forms which are derived from classical elements of theatre form as given



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in Natyashastra while defining local & regional traditions fulfilling common man's interest.



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Ans-2. The evolution of temple-building in India happened in two distinct and parallel phases. One in northern part called Nagara Style and other in southern part called Dravida Style.

In northern India, temple building started with the period of Gupta empire. This was a period which was witnessing transition from Buddhist cult to Shaivite and Vaishnavite cults's emergence. Gupta's laid more emphasis on Buddhist art in Ajanta's chaityas & viharas, and hence temples were simpler in form with flat roofs, low plat forms & no shikhars, pradakshin paths and small mandaps.

In later period, this style of temple architecture was evolved in 3 distinct schools: Odisha school, Khajuraho School and Solanki school.

This Nagara type of temple architecture had distinct features of prominent shikaras, pradakshin paths,



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high platforms, garbhagriha under shikharas, mandapas and even ardha-mandapas in case of Khajuraho school. Due to local influences, we can see distinct styles like erotic sculptures in Khajuraho school, water-tanks in Solanki school etc.

The designing of temple walls were very intricate and detailed with increase in craftsmanship.. While Khajuraho school has both interior & exterior walls sculpted, Solanki school was relatively plain.

In south India, temple architecture began in Pallava period with king Mahendravarman and evolved into Dravida school from Narsimhavarman's Rath-style temples.

The temple architecture reached its zenith under Chola period who showcased their vast empire and mighty power through vastness of their temples.

The gopurams were very tall and the carvings and sculptures more ~~ex~~ exquisite.



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Other schools of temple architectures also inserted their own unique customs and craftsmanships into their temple design. Ex → Vijaynagar temples had secular spaces built in them in lieu of a liberal and secular outlook of the King Krishna-devaraya.

Thus, changing religious customs, skills and power and wealth of empire was reflected in temple architectures.



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Ans 3 Indian classical music traces its roots from Bharat Muni's work 'Natyashastra' composed in 4th century A.D, however evidences of music can be traced back to as far as Harappan civilization. Excavations have revealed manjiras and other instruments dating back to that period.

In Vedic times also, music was used extensively mainly in ritualistic performances and use was mainly limited to recitals of rituals and shlokas Sama Veda from that period also extensively talks about music.

However, Natyashastra brought to fore the technical aspects of music and music as an art to the fore.

With the coming of Persian influence in India, classical music got divided into two branches, Hindustani music in North and Carnatic Music in South in 14th century.



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Hindustani music had Persian influence on it. Dhruvapad was modified into Dhrupad and Ghazals, Khayals etc. was pure imports from Persian with indigenous influences.

On the other hand, Carnatic Music was purely indigenous form. It focuses mainly on literary part unlike Hindustani which focuses on melody part. Carnatic music ~~gives~~ does not give much room for improvisation unlike Hindustani. There is single form of style unlike Hindustani which has multiple Gharanas. Main instruments are Mrindangam and Sitar.

Carnatic music got international acclaim through the efforts of M.S. Subbulakshmi. She was the first musician to recieve Bharat Ratna and also received Padma Vibhusan, Padma Bhusan and Ramon Magsasay award.



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She consistently experimented with various forms of the music and brought several elements of Hindustani classical music to it. She as an integrative forces ended the barriers existing between Hindustani & ~~classi~~ Carnatic music bringing out the unifying elements between them.

Thus, Carnatic Music reached a whole new phase and form under the artistic influence of Subbulakshmi



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Ans. 4. By Around 3-4 century B.C., human civilization completely migrated to a settled agricultural economy. This was a time, when religion and customs were dominated by Brahminical values and there was a hegemony of priestly class over social, ~~econo~~ and political life.

The peasant class was getting frustrated with complicated rituals, varna system which downgraded their status and costly practices. Buddhism and Jainism with their alternative doctrines and rejection of caste system appealed to the masses. They propagated their ideas in languages of ~~[illegible]~~ peasantry class, i.e., Pali / Parakrit instead of elite-class language Sanskrit.

Also, with agrarian economy, the revenue system as well as political system changed. Rulers no longer wanted supremacy of Brahmins and thus openly patronized Buddhism and Jainism.



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There were, however other factor related to the rise of the 2 religions :-

→ Kings like Ashoka actively propagated their message through ~~relig~~ Buddhist interpretations. Ashoka can be credited with spreading Buddhism to corners of country and among masses through his sermons & rock/pillar edicts.

→ Gautam Buddha's & Mahavira's ascent to enlightenment coincided with that period. Although Jainism existed before Mahavira, he is credited with giving the religion new form & base.

→ Disciples of Buddha & Mahavira ensured the spread of religion through Sanghas.

Despite, such a broad reach, with the advent of Vaishnavism and Shaivism, brahminical culture arose once again and replaced





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The Sramanic tradition from fore front.
It is to be seene that Jainism still had a fairly significant presence in country, Buddhism was completely wiped out of ~~the~~ India and instead arose as central religion of south-east Asian countries instead.





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Ans-5. Ancient Silk Road was a trade route existing in ancient times considered as the medium of exchange of not only goods but also culture and ideas across Asia till Europe. This trade route was a major contributer to spread of a region's culture, tradition and art forms to other regions. Some examples from Indian context can be stated:-

→ Ashoka's architectural designs had Egyptian, Greek and Persian influences. His pillars were inspired from Achaemnian designs.

→ Gandhara school of art was heavily inspired from Greco-Roman influences. Buddhist statues could be compared with Apollo's sculpture of Greece and Pantheon style of architecture



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→ Nalanda was a hub of foreign cultural integration. Nalanda school of art can be considered as confluence of multiple styles. Not only India imported art styles, it also exported its indigenous forms ~~and~~ which were adopted and spread by pilgrims.

→ Huan Tsang, Ibn Batuta, Al-Beruni and other travellers studied and wrote extensive account of local art, culture & traditions. These travellers also helped in spreading our traditions to rest of Asia and till Europe and Africa.

→ Buddhist monks also helped in spreading local arts and techniques such as Ayurveda, Karate and Yoga to other regions.

Thus, the role trade route played in ~~spreo~~ integration of art and culture has been unprecedented.



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Ans. 6. Metal casting and sculptures have been a prominent part of people's artistic preferences since Indus Valley Civilization.

The sculptures of Dancing Girl, Bronze bull and goat are examples of fine craftsmanship.

The methodology used was 'lost-wax' technique which is in use even in present times. Wax-statue was coated with clay and left to dry. It was then heated and molten wax through a tiny hole was replaced by molten bronze. Clay was stripped off to reveal the statue.

In more contemporary times, bronze sculptures of Gupta period were magnificent examples of Buddhist sculptures. The statues were life-size and distinct shift in style and craft from traditional schools of Gandhara, Mathura.



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Gupta's contemporaries, Vakataka rulers also gave further impetus to Buddhist bronze sculptures.

In Western India, bronze images of Jain Tirthankars were in prominence.

In Eastern India also, Nalanda University saw a distinct school of bronze sculptures called Nalanda school under Pala rulers. The region also saw confluence of foreign styles.

In southern India, bronze sculptures during Chola period saw a marked prominence in artistic accuracy and skilled work as seen in famed Nataraja sculpture and Kaliyadaman statue.

The subject of bronze art saw marked shift during Vijaynagar kingdom's rule with sculpture of kings in life-size distinct from sculptures



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of Gods, goddesses and monkes.

Thus, we can see the tradition which began from ancient times continued and evolved in space and time. The effectiveness of such an ancient technique of cire-perdues can be gauged from its use even today.



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Ans 7. Sufism is a mystical tradition of devotion, love and brotherhood. It preached single-minded devotion to lord and extreme love to him. Sufism emerged in medieval India and soon caught hold of people's imagination through its simplicity, and power of devotion. Sufism was patronized by Mughals extensively beginning with times of Sultanate rule. Since then, Sufism has survived till now and finds followers and believers cutting across religions.

→ Sufism was based on Silsila, which was an organization under a Peer. Examples are Chisti Silsila, Suhrawardi Silsila etc.

→ Every peer had a murid i.e., a student who would succeed him.

→ Sufism preached devotion and love to God and brotherhood among all.



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The Peers were widely followed by masses. Such was the effect of Sufism and their legitimacy in people's heart that dargahs of peers are visited by ~~too~~ everyone to this date.

Sufism has also influenced modern-day music and a particular genre of ~~mus~~ Sufi music is prominent with artists like Kailash Kher, Rahat Fateh Ali Khan & others. However, this genre is facing challenges such as:-

→ Competition from other genres of music.

→ Shift of people's interest to ~~other~~ non-classical and modern day pop music.

→ Jingoism and nationalism riding ~~on~~ over cultural exchanges has caused ~~tim~~ reduced interactions of Sufi music.

→ Commercialization of Sufi music



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Ans. 8] Communalism is a notion that inherent interests of people of different religions are different with views ranging from cooperation to extreme hatred among the communities.

Before 1857 struggle, India saw cooperation between Hindus and Muslims. 1857 war's main strength was Hindu-Muslim unity. But the trend started declining since 1880's era culminating in two-nations of India and Pakistan. The reasons were:-

→ Societal differences:

↳ Muslims were educationally backwards and socially poor from other communities. This led scholars like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to turn communal for upliftment of Muslims.

↳ Majority of peasants in Bengal were Muslims and landlords were Hindus. This led to class conflicts turning into communal conflicts.



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→ Communal politics.

↳ Communalism was essentially a ~~note~~ made-up concept by elites and feudal lords for their material and political gains. Muslim League was feudal dominated. Hindu Maharabha and RSS also acted for political gains.

↳ Leaders like Mohammed Ali Jinnah whose main aim was power intensified communal politics. Any concessions by Congress fuelled more demands.

→ Divide and Rule.

Britishers after 1857 were piting ~~Hindus~~ against Muslims, but changed their policies after rise of Congress. Communal feelings were fuelled through concessions to Muslim League and reactionaries through seperate electorates, Communal Awards, veto to Muslim League in Wavell plan. British historians perpetuated this feeling by showing Hindu and Muslim dominated eras in Indian history.

Thus, a variety of factors led the form of liberal communalism where different religions.



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cooperated with each other for mutual development to extreme communalism where the contradictions become so manifests, that it become the two communities to even live under one nation.



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Ans-9. World War II broke out in 1939 after Germany invaded Poland. England also entered in war in defence of Poland and consequently enlisted Indian support without consulting Indian leaders.

This led to serious divides within the ranks of Congress perpetuated by the prolonged lull in revolutionary activity after Civil Disobedience and political activism arousing people's desire for action.

Faction led by Subhas Chandra Bose advocated immediate revolution owing to weak position of British rule in lieu of war.

On the other hand, ~~Left-faction and communists~~ Gandhis and other liberals were in favour of supporting the 'Allies' in war against Nazism.



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Nehru was left in a dilemmas to choose between anti-fascist "Allies" and all-out war against imperialism. He finally sided with Gandhi.

Finally, it was decided to support British only on the condition that complete independence after war and some form of self-government immediately was to be conceded. Negotiations ensued which finally culminated in Quit India Movement due to following factors :-

→ Intensive mobilization was done through constructive works and individual satyagraha. Masses were wanting some action now.

→ Talks broke down with high-handed British attitude and with Wavell plan, the unwillingness of any self-government concession from British manifested itself.

→ Britishers alienation of locals in South-East Asia during Japanese occupation angered people.



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→ There was an anticipation of 'scorched earth policy' to be followed by British.

→ British power was considerably weakened and Congress had acquired its organizational strength.

→ Masses needed to be prepared for Japanese invasion.

Thus Quit India movement was launched as final battle with motto of 'do or die'.



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Ans 10. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi went to South Africa for a legal case. The discrimination against Indians he saw there prompted him to stay for 20 years and fight for their rights. He went there as a lawyer and came back as a Mahatma showcasing his ideological evolution.

He began with constitutional methods of prayers and petitions resorting to legal methods. But, eventually came to realize their futility. When government did not relent against compulsory registration certificates, he formed Passive Resistance Association and turned to extra-legal methods of burning the certificates.

He organized Satyagraha against poll-tax and restrictions on movements and eventually perfected the technique. This perfected technique was aptly applied in all mass-movements in



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India starting with Rowlatt Satyagraha and ended British hegemony over masses through it. The extra-legal civil disobedience he developed was unprecedented in India and created a stir in masses and fear in hearts of Britishers.

He also developed principles of self-reliance and simple living in South Africa by organizing Tolstoy farms. This set as a model for his Ashrams during Indian national movement.

He also came to realize certain harsh truths in South Africa that some unpopular decisions have to be made in benefit of masses. With this realization, he could stay firm amid widespread protests against his policies of conciliation after prolonged struggle and calling off of Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience etc.



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Thus, the experiences he learnt during his struggle in South Africa helped him in shaping the freedom struggle to mass struggle and shaking roots of British administration rallying millions behind him.



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Ans. 11. British rule in India experimented with different types of land revenue system evolving them to flag out the loopholes and implementing as per regional situation and environment.

Prominent among land revenue systems were :-

→ Permanent Settlement: Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal presidency in 1793. It fixed the land revenue at constant level. This was done to ensure regular income for British and incentive for zamindar to ensure productivity for additional profits. However, owing to excessively high demand level, the system failed. Zamindars couldn't called revenue in time and were deprived of their zamindari rights. Peasants were exploited by zamindars and money lenders.

→ Ryotwari System: In Madras presidency owing to weak system of zamindari,



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it was more practical to collect rent directly from Ryots, i.e., the cultivators. This system was evolved by Thomas Munro. However, owing to unscientific & inaccurate assessment, land revenue was fixed too high. Further, with revenue official - local highlands nexus, exploitation of peasants continued.

→ **Mahalwari System:** In North-western provinces, traditional system of revenue from village was evoked. Village was constituted as a singular entity (Mahal) and had to pay as per assessment. Here, too unrealistic assessment led to failure of scheme.

Thus, it can be concluded that despite the variations, all land-revenue systems were ultimately aimed at extracting maximum possible revenue. This led to ruination of agrarian relations, economy, & led to exploitation of peasants.



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Ans. 12.) Bridish rule perpetuated itself with the ~~stated~~ goal of development and benevolant ~~dep~~ despotism. Bridish raj was considered by intellectuals as source of modernity and development. But, gradually, true nature of 'raj' manifested itself. Phenomenon was first observed by intellectual nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji and R.C. Dutt. that Bridish rule was leading to impoverishment of masses. Naoroji put forward his famed 'economic drain' theory to meticulously analyze it.

Main aspects of Bridish economic policy were :-

→ Turn India into Bridish export market ~~and~~ ~~import~~ of finished goods and import market of raw materials.

↳ Bridishers imposed high tariffs and non-tariff barriers which ruined Indian handicrafts industries and local weaving communities. This led to ruralization & pressure on lands



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↳ British needs of raw-materials led to commercialization of agriculture. This led to food shortage and exploitation of peasantry.

→ The loss of traditional jobs was not overcome by policy of industrialization. ~~Only heavy industries for laying British infrastructure were setup and~~ Indian industries were discouraged.

→ Economic policies saw some modernizing aspects of infrastructure and railways, but that too was for perpetuating British need of exporting raw materials and import of finished goods.

Thus India was converted into a colonial economy based on principles of mercantile capitalism. The form and structure was dictated by British for British development which led to Indian underdevelopment.



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Ans. 13) Jyotiba Phule was born into a lower caste in state of Maharashtra. The exploitation he faced and observed led him to become one of the greatest critique of caste system and scholar for emancipation of lower castes.

Phule was a remarkable social activist and set up Satyashodhak Samaj (truth-seekers society) for activism amongst sub-alterns and mobilize them to fight for their dignity. Phule was for complete annihilation of castes.

He was also a gifted writer and wrote Gulamgiri on the plight of dalits and the perpetuation of slavery by upper caste Brahmins.

Activism of Jyotiba Phule was not limited



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to lower castes, but also emancipation of women from clutches of traditions. He condemned Brahminism for their exploitation and subordination. He propagated against social evils of sati, purdah system, polygamy and advocated for widow remarriage, education. He also set up girl's school for expansion of women education.

Thus, contributions of Jyotiba Phule for emancipation of marginalized sections were immense and encompassed all sorts of exploitation.



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Ans 14. Struggle of Indian independence was a mass struggle in true sense which encompassed all classes, castes, regions and sections of society within its fold. Region of north-east was also within its influence. Many regional movements aligned themselves with the nation-wide struggles.

Plantation workers' strike was observed during non-cooperation movement led by prominent leaders in Assam. Though the strike was brutally suppressed, the movement created ~~significant~~ significant ripples.

Again during civil-disobedience movement, Assam observed revolts against 'Cunningham Circular' led by student leaders and unions.



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North-eastern region significant tribal uprising as well. Most significant of it was one led by 13-year old Rani Gaidinliu who displayed considerable heroism at such a young age.

Thus, contributions made by leaders from north-eastern parts were immense.



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Ans. 15.) The beginning of 20th century saw considerable upsurge in national movement through Swadeshi movement and along with it increasing factionalism between extremists & moderates.

Moderate leaders like Pherozeshah Mehta, G.K. Gokhale, K.T. Telang etc. believed in constitutional methods of struggle. They advocated for prayers, protests and petitions to evoke conscience of Britishers.

Extremists on the other hand did not believe in legal methods, but called for mass action and direct struggle through boycott and passive resistance.

While moderates had no faith in capabilities of masses, extremists had firm belief in them and leaders like Aurobindo Ghosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai & Bipin Chandra Pal called for mass action.



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Moderates wanted greater representation of Indians in British rule and ~~self government~~ reformation of British raj. They believed that Britishers wanted welfare of masses but were not aware of their plight and misrule by them. Extremists on the other hand refuciated this thought & called for Swaraj. Tilak said 'Swaraj is my birthright & I shall have it'. Aurobindo went to the extent of demanding complete independence. They also refuted 'despotic benevolance' of British raj and condemned moderates for calling British rule as blessing in disguise.

This difference in opinion cleaved the leadership of Congress and ultimately culminated in Surat split in ~~1908~~ 1907. This split weakened nationalistic struggle considerable and served as a lesson for future differences in opinion.



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Ans-16. The upsurge in revolutionary nationalism and mass activism prompted Britishers to adopt a unique strategy of 'carrot and stick'. The inherent differences between moderates and extremists, led Britishers to adopt conciliatory methods (carrot) for moderates and repression (stick) for extremists.

Morley's 1909 and Montague's 1917 reforms were the carrots to liberal nationalists and paved the way for such future strategies of Britishers. These reforms led to increased Indian representation but without any effective powers.

Morley's reform further introduced separate electorates to appease Muslims. While 'carrot & stick' was aimed to cleave extremists from moderates, separate electorates was aimed to cleave Hindus and Muslims.



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Montague's reforms further extended the electorates to Sikhs and Christians ~~just~~ thus further dividing the nationalist ranks.

This British policy was to be further seen in Communal Awards, and negotiations for transfer of power during 1940s.

Thus, the policy of 'divide and rule' adopted by Morley reforms was further evolved by Montague and set a precedent for British policy which culminated into partition of India into two nations.

Although, national movement also evolved itself against these policies and strategy. While, Indian nationalism failed to contain communalism perpetuated by British strategy, secular nationalist ranks remained unified throughout struggle, worked against communal forces and divisive policies.



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Ans. 17 British rule in 1903 announced its intention of partition of Bengal for better administration. While correct to some extent, the real intention of Britishers was division of nationalistic ranks and driving communal forces over nationalism.

The nationalistic response to the partition was Swadeshi movement. The movement starting from anti-partition movement transformed itself into an unprecedented mass movement gathering into its ambit various sections of societies and adopting all forms of techniques from boycott to civil disobedience and satyagraha.

This revolutionary form was adopted after 1905 when Congress in session presided by G.K. Gokhale adopted 'boycott' as official form of struggle.

The Swadeshi movement saw boycott of foreign clothes, law courts, education institutes.



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Liquor shops were picketed and foreign clothes burned. The movement saw intense mobilization through fairs and festivals like Shivaji and Ganapati festivals organized by Tilak. Emphasis was placed on social reformation through Swadesh Bandabh Samiti and emphasis on 'Atmashakti'.

Indigenous education, culture and arts were promoted through national colleges, paintings, poetries and literature.

Thus, Swadeshi movement was a multi-faceted movement, but suffered a decline after 1907 due to:-

→ Split Surat split between extremists & moderates.

→ Intense government repression and imprisonment and deportation of prominent leaders.

→ Communalism with Muslim alienation weakened the movement.

→ Conciliation in form of Morley reforms



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earned mildness from moderates.

→ Masses have limited capacity to wage a prolonged struggle.

→ Though movement was spread outside Bengal by Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai, its didn't have pan-national reach.

Yet, Swadeshi movement exposed Indian masses to modern ideals of nationalism and swaraj and prepared them for future struggles. It laid the foundation of strategies like passive resistance which were perfected by Gandhi. It also exposed peasantry to nationalistic ideals for first time despite their limited role.



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Ans. 18.) Indian industrialists and capitalists class has a unique contribution in freedom struggle. Unlike other mass movements where capitalists openly sided with imperialists to gain from their rule, Indian industrialists had prepared their indigenous base and has prospered not in presence of British, but despite it.

All this led to an intense support of capitalists for freedom struggle especially after 1922. Although industrialists like G.D. Birla and Purushottamdas ~~tos~~ were against non-cooperation, they realigned themselves later.

Their main aim was to support nationalists keeping their interests in line at the same time. They sponsored mass struggles, pressurized Britishers for concessions and favoured Indian



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interests before anything else. Although, when they felt their profits declining, they pressured for conciliation phase of struggles.

This has led to critics condemning nexus between capitalists and Congress and calling Gandhi as agent of capitalist class.

But, these criticisms were found out be far from true, as despite emergence of socialistic trends in 1920s and 30s, capitalists' support continued.

~~Their main aim was no~~ They did not boycott national movement but supported their interests by siding with liberal and moderate factions of Congress. Claims that capitalists directed national movement find no proofs and substance.

Industrialists openly criticized Public Safety Bill aimed at containing communism and framed Bombay Plan with its inclusive nature and socialistic leanings.



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Thus, we can say that Indian industrialists placed national interests before anything else and proactively participated and contributed in India's struggle for freedom while safeguarding their own interests.



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Ans 19. 19th and 20th century in India saw the rise of several socio-religious movements aimed at ending the orthodox hold of religion on society. At the beginning of 19th century, India was under the grip of various social evils like untouchability, sati, child marriage, polygamy.

It was Raja Ram Mohan Roy who first took the lead in ending the deplorable situation of women by working against Sati. He founded the Brahmo Samaj which challenged traditional orthodoxy and sought to mould Hinduism in modern framework. He worked against idolatory and Brahminism and sought to end caste inequalities by quoting from Vedas itself.

Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar worked towards women education, widow remarriage and against child marriage and polygamy.



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Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya Samaj aiming at ending backward practices of Hinduism.

~~There were various~~ These movement and others like Vivekanand's Ramakrishan Mission were aimed at reforming Hinduism to end orthodoxical practices emanating from it.

There were movements from lower caste sections also like Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj, E.V. Ramasamy Naicker and B.R. Ambedkar to ~~end~~ eradicate caste system from Hinduism itself.

There were movements among other religious groups also such as Deoband Movement, Ahmaddiya Movement, & Aligarh Movement to modernize Islam and end backwardness among Muslims.

Besides the aim of purging society from social evils, these movements also aimed at reviving the past cultural glory of our nation and end the British hegemony and myth of civilizing mission.



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Reformers like Swami Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswati while glorifying our history and past achievements, helped in purging the myth perpetrated ~~the myth~~ by imperialist that India had subdued and barbaric history.

The confidence which people received from these movements not only helped in assimilating different section of society in national movement but also ~~endeng~~ boosting self-confidence to fight British.



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Ans. 20 End of first World War met with a surcharged environment in India. Indians were expecting concessions from British in return for participation in war and suffering caused by it. In return, what they got was Rowlatt Act and curbs on freedom. Due to high prices, peasants suffered and loss of employment agonized workers. Muslims were also angered due to high handed attitude of British towards Turkish Caliphate.

Thus, almost all sections of masses were reeling for result which resulted into non-cooperation becoming a truely mass movement with mobilization of masses done by Mahatma Gandhi. Movements also saw involvement of women and youth.
The movement not only brought into its ambit all sections of society, but also penetrated all regions mainly due to changed approach of Congress directed by Gandhi.



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Congress moderates had now changed their belief in ability of masses and were fed up of constitutional methods. Failure of Montagu reforms, led them to adopt non-cooperation as official stance in 1920 Congress session.

Congress also saw an overhaul in organizational structure under Gandhi's guidance. Congress Working Committee's (CWC) and local-level organization helped Congress in reaching deeper corners of regions.

The impacts of non-cooperation on future movements were many :-

→ It brought into its ambit all sections of society and mobilized them into fold of national movement through their active participation.

→ It organized Congress on stronger lines giving it popular mass base.

→ Non-cooperation movement was a liberating experience for women whose active participation was to be seen in years to come.



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→ Although movement saw active participation of Muslims, but the communal nature of demands and failure of Congress to integrate them in larger scope communalized the mass politics which was to be seen in years to come.

However, non-cooperation can be rightly called a watershed and landmark in India's struggle for independence.



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GENERAL STUDIES

TESTCODE: 859

Name: VIBHOR AGGARWAL

Medium: ENGLISH

Registration Number: 25047

Centre: ——

Date: 1/08/2017

TEST-859.

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# VISION IAS

859.

**Q.1** Analyze the reasons behind demand for linguistic provinces and apprehensions among the national leadership on this issue after independence. Also explain how this issue was resolved.

**Ans.** Post-independence India with its goals of inclusive growth and prosperous future faced several crisis at its inception. One such crisis was the demand of linguistic provinces and reorganization of boundaries lineated by British. Reasons for such demand were:-

→ **Administrative inconveniences**: With language differences, it became difficult for leaders to effectively communicate with the masses given low level of literacy at the time of independence.

→ **Cultural identity**: Since cultural identity was closely linked to language, it became inevitable for the regions to preserve their cultural heritage under a linguistic state.



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→ **Minority rule:** With language heterogeneity state came to be ruled by English-speaking elite minority.

→ **British legacy:** The 1947 boundaries were product of administrative convenience-based linearion, with no emphases on cultural homogenity.

Although Congress in its 1920 session had resolved to form linguistic provinces, yet the fresh and ghastly memory of partition made the leadership reluctant.

Fear of disunity in nation and secessionist movements made the then political leadership to put national unity above everything else.

The reluctance on part of central government led to protest and sometimes violent revolt in many parts of country especially South India where Telugu speaking region called for seperate Andhra.

Government on its part took following steps:-

→ **Dhar Commission:** This commission under S.K. Dhar Brejected the idea of linguistic



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provinces.

→ JVP committee: Committee under Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Pattabhi Sitarammaya also rejected the idea of linguistic states.

→ This led to violent eruptions in the south and it was only after the death of Potti Sriramalu that Fazl Ali Commission was constituted.

Recommendations of Fazl Ali commission led to States Reorganization Act, 1956 which creates states based on linguistic divisions.

It is to be noted that instead of affecting unity of nation, it strengthened the unity further and made the vision of 'Unity in Diversity' stand-hold in true sense.



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859.

Q.2. What were the factors that led to declaration of emergency in 1975? Why is it considered dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media & political class.

Ans. 1975 emergency is one of the landmarks in history of modern India that has led to ever-lasting impression in her polity. Indira Gandhi under Article 352 of constitution, declared emergency on 'internal disturbance' ground in 1975 following the given events :-

→ Gujarat and Bihar Movements :-

Gujarat under Morarji Desai & Bihar under J.P. Narayan led massive revolts & processions against poverty, agrarian distress, unemployment and called for change in government.

→ Intra-Congress Tussles: Indira Gandhi did not enjoy legitimacy like Nehru & many factions in party opposed her leadership.



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→ Railway Strike: Strike led by George Fernandes at all-India level, ultimately repressed by government.

→ Spars with Judiciary: Government accused Judiciary of being anti-poor and there were disagreement on Right to property, amendment power etc. The ruling by Allahabad High Court invalidating Indira Gandhi's election led to the final blow resulting in imposition of Emergency.

Emergency has certainly been darker period of Indian democracy due to widespread repression and curbs such as :-

→ Masses: Complete ~~curbing~~ suspension of Fundamental Rights with large-scale preventive detentions led to some sections revolting but largely the masses' response were peaceful.

↳ Middle class was relieved of disorder and anarchy of Bihar & Gujarat movements.

↳ Poor were hopeful of the socio-economic reforms Indira-Gandhi introduced.

Masses finally expressed their discontent through 1977 elections.



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→ **Media:** Electricity was cut-off to all media houses for first 2-3 days and further widespread curbs on freedom of speech & expression were there. Media responded by leaving blank spaces of under banned articles. Some newspapers chose to shut down than releiving their speech & expression.

→ **Political class:** Widespread arrests and preventive detentions.

Political class under J.P. Narayan coalesced into one faction to oppose the leadership of Indira Gandhi which finally led to her defeat in 1977 elections. Although, emergency was the darkest time, it further led to rights-based consciousness among all sections of masses, judiciary & political class which led to strengthening of democracy in future.



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Q.3. Though India was facing several difficult problems, it has been argued that Lal Bahadur Shastri's government did not deal with them in a decisive manner and followed a policy of drift instead. Critically discuss.

Ans.) Lal Bahadur Shastri became PM after the death of ~~Pandit~~ Pandit Nehru in 1964 in uncontested consensus. Although he was non-controversial figure, he soon came under criticisms for inefficiencies & undecisiveness.

→ Mid 1960's period saw widespread agrarian distress and famines leading to food scarcity.

→ ~~The war to~~ Widespread unemployment and failure of socio-economic reforms and growth which government had promised.

→ Despite 1965 victory against Pakistan, all the acquired territory was ceded by India and compromise was established despite strong position of India.



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All these factors have led the critics to question Shastriji's leadership and accussing him of policy of drift.

But, we have to be aware of conditions under which he became PM and issues he inherited.

→ **War of 1962:** 1962 war had put a dent on government's image beside putting a huge dent on exchequer and lowered the morale of forces.

→ **Failure of 1950's policy:** 1950's policy of giving priority to industry over agriculture had resulted into backwardness of primary sector.

→ **Droughts:** Shastriji's period saw one of the worst droughts & famines. Due to already low agricultural productivity it put a huge ~~[illegible]~~ pressure

→ **Legacy of Nehru:** Political leadership of Nehru was huge & Shastriji had 'big shoes to fill'

Despite all these circumstances, he bravely managed the situation leading India to decisive victory in 1965 war and tackling food scarcity through initiating 'Green Revolution' and 'White Revolution'



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His slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' has motivated generations of farmers & soldiers.

Q.4. Events around the globe at beginning of last decade of 20th century, influenced multiple changes in India which had long lasting consequences.

Ans: The beginning of 1990's period saw unprecedented developments ~~in~~ in geo-political arena. The 4-decade old 'Cold-War' which had led the whole world to be divided into 3 sections of US, USSR and 3rd world came to an end with disintegration of USSR and emergence of US as sole superpower.

The event besides causing ripples worldover affected India also in significant ways:-

① Foreign Policy

→ Drifting towards China & U.S. → With the disintegration of USSR and its weakening, India had to move towards its traditional rivals for economic and security trade.



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→ Significance of NAM.: With the world no longer divided into two blocs, NAM lost its original significance but emerged as a platform against neo-colonialism.

→ Globalization: With the coming together of new economic order and globalization, India also drifted towards it and opened its economy.

② Economic Policy

With loss of support from USSR, India found itself in BoP crisis and had to adopt 'New Economic Policy' of market reforms which led to everlasting impacts on country's policies.

↳ Though globalization & free market economy benefitted India's growth and development, it largely remained unequal and concentrated.

↳ This growth was termed as 'jobless growth' due to widespread unemployment it caused.

↳ Trade liberalization also negatively impacted agriculture and MSME sector.



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Despite its initial negative fallouts, India has constantly tried to deploy inclusive policies with positive reforms in agricultural sector and at the same time as managed to utilize the geo-political & geo-economic space to its advantage.



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Q.5. In the context of Punjab crisis, it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

Ans. The political crisis in Punjab dates back to its demand of separate 'Punjabi Suba' since independence. The events which led to the explosive situation were certainly a combination of language, religion and regional aspirations.

→ Language: Punjab was one of the states involved in anti-Hindi struggles. This led to linguistic consciousness in already polarized region.

→ Regionalism:

↳ Punjab had demanding Punjabi-speaking state since independence, although its demand got fulfilled in 1966 only.

↳ More extremist elements wanted separate 'Khalistan' nation, and even moderates wanted more autonomy.



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→ **Religion:** Even after a separate state, the total political leadership was wary of Hindus and other non-Sikh population.

Dismissal by Centre during second term of 'Akali Dal' and Congress dominance over Hindus and lower-caste Sikh population in elections led the political unrest explode through armed rebellion.

This became one of the most intense internal conflicts India had to see and government faced a tough time in containing the revolt.

The methods employed to suppress the armed assailants of 'Golden Temple', further hurt the religious ~~and~~ sentiments of Sikhs ~~further to th~~ and 'Sikh Pogrom' carried after assassination of Indira Gandhi led the struggle into well over 90's era.

After the Rajiv-Gandhi-Longowal Pact & ~~first~~ fair elections in 1996, situation has normalized.



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Q.6 The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone; rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers trade unions and environment. Discuss.

Ans.) Post-independence period saw many social movements and protests against policy of government and increased assertions of demands. Women played a leading role in this democratic upsurge and were major players in showcasing the lacunaes in democratic politics. Women were involved in spectrum of movements like:-

→ Environmental: Chipko movement was the first social movement India witnessed after independence & women were major players. The movement was against ecological disturbance caused due to commercial logging.

'Narmada Bachao Andolan' was also one such



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movement against damming of Narmada river under 'Sardar Sarovar Project'. It was led by 'Medha Patkar', environmental activist and saw large participation of women.

→ **Agrarian:** Rural women participation in 'Narmada Bacho Andolan' was huge. Vast tracts of villages & farms were submerged without adequate rehabilitation & compensation of farmers. Women also led movements against ~~agr.~~ famines.

→ **Tribal:** The tribal movements of 'Chipko Movement' and assertion of tribal rights in North East also saw unprecedented participation of women.

Thus role of women were not limited to women issues alone. Even "anti-arrack" movement which started from family distress, took a widespread social form ~~against~~ to improve economic productivity and better social harmony and protest against prevailing government policies.



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Q.10 Examine the root causes behind ethnic assertion and secessionist tendencies by various tribal communities of North-East India. Also discuss why institutional mechanisms for their accomodation & assimilation have proved to be ineffective.

Ans. North-East India has been the most neglected part of India. Despite having its geo-strategic and resource-rich nature, its people have not seen the fruits of development other regions have seen. Root causes behind such assertions are:-

→ Geographic hindrance: North-east has been connected with India by 22 km wide Siliguri Corridor, thus hindering effective connection with rest of India.

→ Regional aspirations: Demand for 'Greater Nagalim', independent Mizoram have mobilized the diverse tribes to demand regional autonomy or seperate nation altogether.



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→ **Political neglect:** ↳ Neglect by the Assam government towards indigenous & diverse tribes and attempts to infuse Assamese ~~and~~ as unifying language.
↳ Centre has also neglected the development needs of the people of North-east.

→ **Wide-boundaries:** The sharing of boundary with 3 nations, with two of them East-Pakistan (till '71) and China being hostile to India has fuelled cross-border motivations for secession.

~~Centre has proactively pursued dialogue and sought to satisfy regional aspirations as seen~~

→ **Immigration:** Widespread immigration of refugees and job-seeking ~~[illegible]~~ outsiders like Bangladeshi Muslims, Rohingyas, Chakmas has fuelled ethnic, cultural and economic insecurities of indigenous people.

~~Although~~ Centre has proactively pursued dialogue like Mizo Peace Accord, Assam Accord, and ceasefire agreements. Still there are certain inefficiencies in institutional mechanisms:-



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→ Vote-bank politics has led to accomodation of immigrants without efforts to seek solution.

→ Exclusion of groups like NSCN(K) while seeking dialogue with dominant groups (NSCN(I-M)) has led to their further isolation.

→ Despite Sixth Schedule, article-371 and PESA act, effective devolution of power hasn't happened.

→ Cultural isolation without efforts to assimilate and aware inter-cultural diversity.

Although efforts are being made, inefficiencies have to be straightened forcefully.



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Q.7. Not only was Japan able to escape imperialist control, it also underwent a process of modernization that enabled her to emerge as a world power. Discuss. Also analyze the reasons for emergence of 'military fascism' in Japan.

Ans.] Japan was for a long time, an isolationist country which was completely reliant on domestic production. Country was controlled by generals called 'shoguns'.

This however changed started from 1869 when country went through 'Meiji Restoration'. 'Meiji was ~~emproper~~ emperor of Japan whose power was reinstated through a coup. This event prompted Japan to embark on journey of modernization built on the edifice of extreme nationalism.

→ Industries were nationalized and brought under state control. After a certain level



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of development, these were given to capitalist to ensure profit. Thus, there was industrial progress.

→ Education was particularly focussed upon and nationalistic values installed in children from a young age. This led to hard-working and qualified work force.

→ Since Japan was a relatively small country, with low agricultural prospects and low consumption, it embarked on export economy.

→ Nationalism also led to compulsory military training which made Japan a military super-power and thus was able to ward off imperialism.

The journey Japan undertook culminated in military-fascism owing to following factors:-

→ Resource-base of Japan was low and thus it ventured into imperialism to find source of raw material and market for exports.



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→ Japan greatly benefitted from World War I, as European economy was down and Europe was weak to check Japanese imperialism.

But, this reversed in 1920s leading to unemployment.

→ Japan had been losing industries to China in Manchuria which infuriated military.

Already dissatisfied with emperor's soft approach towards China and banking on discontent among population, military took over Japan and thus 'military fascism emerged in Japan.



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Q.8. In what way did Cuba play a significant role in shaping cold-war? Analyze the factors that led to the period of detente between U.S. & U.S.S.R.

Ans.) Cuba, a small island between North and South America witnessed a strong revolution in 1950's under the leadership of Fidel Castro.

Castro overthrew Batista, supported by U.S. and nationalized US oil companies. Thus U.S. and Cuba had strained relations since Castro's regime in 1959. Cuba, whose economy was dependent solely on sugar exports was supported by U.S.S.R. after U.S. imposed sanctions.

Further, after U.S.A's conspired 'Bay of Pigs', Cuba adopted socialist mode of polity where only 'one party rule' was allowed.

The increasing involvement of cuba in cold-war was raised to peak during Cuban



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Missile Crisis when world reached brink of nuclear war between U.S. & U.S.S.R due to U.S.S.R fielding missiles in Cuba.

After this Cuba's involvement continued through Castro's support to anti-imperialistic movements in South America & Africa with the help of U.S.S.R. Esp. Cuba played a decisive role in independence of South-Western Africa (Namibia).

It is to be noted that Cuba maintained its full autonomy from U.S.S.R in foreign policy and even joined NAM, anti-cold war front.

Following factors led to detente between U.S. & U.S.S.R in 1970's :-

→ West Germany had started the policy of Ostpolitik (friendly relations with East Germany which eased tensions.



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→ Both U.S. & U.S.S.R were horrified by Vietnam war and the excesses perpetrated.

→ Cold-war & arms race had put huge drain on USSR's economy.

→ China was getting closer to U.S.A. which prompted USSR to do the same owing to communist rivalry between them.

However, this detente ended with USSR's invasion of Afghanistan.



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Q.9. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also bring out the influence that American revolution had on French Revolution.

Ans.) American Revolution was waged against British empire by the white settlers in North America and had its causes rooted in variety of factors playing out that time which led to colonists rising against their mother-country:

→ Social factors :- The settlers were well integrated into American society and created a distinct identity seperate from a British one.

→ Economic factors :- Policy of mercentile capitalism which led to colonies being exporters of raw materials and importers of finished goods. Further indigenous industries were disadvantaged against and tariffs & taxation was controlled.



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→ **Political factors:-** News between property owners charging high rent in North America and Britain prevented expansion to east by settlers. This led to demand for political autonomy.

→ **Ideological factors:-** The ideals of scholars like Voltaire and Kant asserting towards human rights and dignity inspired Americans.

These factors led to Boston Tea party and further American revolution culminating in Constitution. It further inspired French revolution due to following influences:-

→ French supported Americans in the revolution which cost heavily on economy and led misery to common people.

→ The ideals which Americans were fighting for like autonomy, rights and dignity inspired the common man in France, who themselves were deprived of these.



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→ French support to American independence and curbing free speech and liberty at home was a contradiction which couldn't be ignored.

The ideals of American & French revolution inspired generations leading to rise of socialism and anti-imperialistic struggles.



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Q.11. Discuss the immediate challenge faced by India in the process of nation building and ways in which these were sought to be addressed in the first few decades. Also examine whether some of these challenges still persist.

Ans.) India after recovering from 200 years of British rule was immediately faced by crisis of building together a nation, which was deeply divided, reeling under poverty and hoping to find new space in international arena. These challenges were:-

→ Diversity :- First task was to reconcile extreme linguistic, ethnic, & religious & regional diversity with unity & integrity of nation.

↳ Government undertook state ~~reorg~~ reorganization in 1956 to fulfil regional aspirations.

↳ Mechanisms to ensure regional autonomy like 5th & 6th Schedule, Article 371 etc.



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→ Poverty & agrarian distress :- Second task was to reduce poverty, unemployment, boost agriculture & reduce regional disparities.

↳ 5-years plans to boost economy, utilize resources and balance development.

↳ Land reforms & further Green Revolution & White revolution were undertaken.

↳ PSUs were set-up to boost employment.

→ International sphere :- India was finding its place in global order & dealing with neighbours like Pakistan & China :-

↳ NAM initiative was launched by Nehru.

↳ India became member of UN & Commonwealth

↳ Panchsheel was signed with China.

↳ Defence was boosted to deal with border tensions.

While the issues were dealt with comprehensively and curbed to a large extent,



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they remain in present times to certain degree.

→ Regional tendencies like Naga rebellion, bhoomi-putra movements & autonomy demands remain

→ India still faces poverty & inequality crisis.

→ Border disputes with Pak & China remain.

However India has over the years progressed in its capabilities to effectively deal with them and nation-building process is accelerated.



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Q.12. The transformation in agriculture was also reflected in social as well as political relations in India. Analyze in context of green revolution and rise of a new agrarian class.

Ans. India after its independence was facing acute agricultural crisis of low productivity & low income & high imports.

To deal with the situation, India found a solution in Green Revolution leading to high productivity, self-sufficiency & higher farmer income. But it entailed several social & political costs too :-

Social relations :-

→ The revolution created a new class of intermediary & rich farmers. This further deepened inequality in society.

→ The benefitted farmers were of particular castes ~~wit~~ which increased casteism.



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→ Small farmers converted into labourers were migrating to urban areas. This created urban disparities & class divide.

Political relations:-

→ The new class of farmers acquired political power too. This led rise to regional parties.

→ New farmer movements began which included demands from state for irrigation, loan waiver etc. Ex. Shetkari Sangathan.

→ The caste relations reflected in politics to leading to caste-ization of politics.

→ The demography of parliament changed from lawyer class to agriculturalist class.

→ Rise in Naxalism & secessionist movements

Besides these implications, green revolution created regional disparities & environmental costs & economic disparities too. It is said "Green revolution" led to "Red Revolution".



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Q.13. Examine the factors that resulted in the formation of Non-aligned movement (NAM) What was the significance of movement in international arena? Also assess the relevance of movement in contemporary world.

Ans.) Non-aligned movement (NAM) is a group of like-minded 3rd world countries who wanted to have neutral stance in cold-war era. Several factors led to its formation :-

→ The emergence of new countries from erstwhile colonies.

↳ These countries having faced imperialism wanted to be politically & economically independent.

→ Increase in cold-war politics in 1950s with international conflicts like Korean War, Vietnam war, Cuban crisis etc.

→ Huge poverty and instability in newly formed nations. An alliance was necessary



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to support these countries.

The movement was a breakthrough & had significant presence in international arena.

→ It led to small countries find political voice.

→ South-south cooperation became an influencial lobby in international organizations like UN.

→ It led to developed nations being more receptive & accomodative of demands of developing nations.

The movement is gradually losing relevance & voice in contemporary times due to rise of unipolar world order, globalization leading to increased economic interactions ~~with~~ between 'North' & 'South' and pioneer countries like India losing interest.



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However, the continuance of issues like WTO negotiations, Climate Summit & continued neo-imperialism requires NAM to stand united and has continued its relevance in these troubled times for South-South solidarity.



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Q.14. The disintegration of Soviet Union was followed by a transition in both economic and political spheres. Analyze.

Ans. The long-drawn out cold-war finally culminated in disintegration of USSR. and what some scholars claimed as 'end of history'. This was marked by transition in both economic & political spheres :-

Economic Sphere :-

→ The socialist mode of economy was ended in erstwhile satellite states and market economy was adopted.

→ Huge economic crisis that these states faced, was resolved by loans from IMF called as 'shock therapy'. It involved :-

↳ Adopting the ideas of 'Washington Consensus' and opening up & liberalizing economies.



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↳ Ending austerity measures and socio-economic policies.

**Political sphere :-**

→ These countries adopted democracy and free and fair elections from 'one-party rule'.

→ Many Soviet States started inclining towards U.S.-Europe axis and joined NATO.

→ The transition led to many secessionist movements within these states.

→ This led to a dominance of U.S. has single super-power.

These transitions were however not smooth and led to huge economic downfall due to shock therapy and bloody and violent civil wars due to political turmoil.



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Q.15. Although there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements cannot be discounted either.

Ans. European Union is an economic, monetary and political union among countries in European Union. It came into being with Maastricht Treaty in 1993. The union aimed at political harmony and economic prosperity. However, much needs to be realized.

→ Associations are very complex with different and overlapping sets of countries in Eurozone, Schengen area and single market.

→ Decision-making process is also very complicated leading to delay and confusions at times.

→ Inter-country dispute and divergent views on issues, such as refugee crisis, bailout package for South-European countries etc.



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→ There are Europhobic countries i.e., countries averse to EU present in the union such as Denmark and until now Britain.

→ EU has not been effective in checking fiscal policies of its members which came out after Global Financial Crisis.

However, despite all these short-comings, EU has been a relatively successful example in political & economic integration.

→ Intra-country and inter-country trade has expanded manifold since 1957 European Community.

→ Countries' exports and GDP has also increased, with Germany & Britain competing with U.S.

→ European borders are one of the most peaceful and no inter-country war or major dispute has been observed after W.W. II.



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→ European Union has further inspired associations like ASEAN, CARICOM, African Union.

→ Despite differences over Brexit and climate change crisis caused due to Trump exit, EU has come out more determined & united

Thus, EU needs to resolve the loopholes in its functioning and create an more equitable environment, for it to emerge out of the crisis it faces.



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Q.16. Cooperativization was seen as an important element in the agenda for institutional changes sought to be achieved through land reforms. Discuss. Also explain why the progress made by the cooperative movement in India largely fell short of the goals set by its early proponents.

Ans. Cooperativization refers to formation of farmer or worker groups to act ~~as~~ in cooperation to tackle ~~changes~~ issues faced by their members as an individual.

Cooperatives were recommended and politically accepted as important institutions in land reforms. Land was sought to be consolidated. This would have following advantages:-

→ Land consolidation would lead to better output and economies of scale.



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→ Farmers can pool inputs and resources for comprehensive land productivity improvement.

→ Marketing of produce would be easier & cheaper.

→ Loans and credit can be easily availed.

→ Farmer distress can be tackled through group collaboration.

However, the initial enthusiasm & momentum which cooperatives gathered fell short of its goal in agriculture development:-

→ The understanding of cooperatives was limited and its impacts less known.

→ Bureaucratic apathy led to these groups having no effective guidance.

→ Cooperatives were largely hijacked



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by influential farmers and poor farmers remained unbenefitted.

→ The class & caste relations were reflected in cooperatives.

→ Government-instituted cooperatives were distributed low-quality land and were largely neglected.

Lack of political will, bureaucratic apathy and ineffective organization failed agricultural cooperatives. Presence of ~~above~~ essential requirements saw success of dairy cooperatives in same time-frame, such as AMUL.



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Q.17. Napoleon's conquest of Europe was a new source of modernization the legacy of which continues till date. Discuss.

Ans.) Napoleon took over France in 1799 amidst political turmoil and united it under a ~~comon~~ common civil law. He then undertook conquests of European countries which led to ~~Europ~~ Napoleonic wars from 1801-1815. This led to series of factors which shaped the modern Europe.

→ Napoleon introduced similar civil law in the acquired countries which was a source of modernization in political sphere.

→ These wars led to a rise in nationalism in the invaded countries which led to political unity and strengthening state as an national, autonomous territory.



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→ The countries to defend themselves embarked upon a unification process such as Confederation of Germany in 1815. This led to further unification of Germany and Italy in 1871.

→ The political liberties these countries' citizens received under Napoleon left an ideological stamp.

The unification and ideals of civil liberties and nationalism these countries gained led to industrial revolution in countries of Europe, and the consequent modernization the legacy of which can be still seen from Europe's modernity.

However, the industrial growth coupled with rise in nationalism caused imperialistic tendencies and culminated in two world wars.

Thus impact of Napoleon's conquest remains mixed, although it culminated in modern Europe.



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Q.18 United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyze the reasons for America's failure in war.

Ans. Vietnam War from 1965-1971 was one of the most horrific events in international history with huge casualties and gross human rights violation. It was a part of cold-war with its culmination in a series of steps:-

→ After I Vietnam war, Vietnam was divided into North Vietnam supported by USSR & South supported by U.S.

→ After elections were announced for unification, South Vietnam was emboldened by U.S. to boycott the elections which led to North declaring war.

→ South Vietnam was continuously supplied with arms & funds by U.S.

→ Finally, in 1965, U.S. entered the war in



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support of South Vietnam.

However, Vietnam was the worst defeat US had to face, owing to following reasons:-

→ <u>USSR & China:</u> North Vietnam was supported by USSR & China with arms & funds.

→ <u>Unrelenting spirit:</u> Vietnamese kept fighting US despite heavy casualties. This unrelenting spirit kept them moving forward.

→ <u>Ho Chi Minh trail:</u> This was a trail of path from North Vietnam to supply resources to soldiers fighting in South. US could not demolish this path.

→ <u>Adverse public opinion:</u> U.S. faced huge internal pressure and sentiments were heavily against war.

→ <u>Casualties:</u> U.S. recieved huge losses of soldiers. Further the excesses like Napalm jelly and carpet bombs horrified



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even U.S. administration.

→ U.N. United nations and international community was also pressurizing U.S.

All these factors led to U.S. falling out of the war. Horrors of Vietnam still haunt U.S. to this date.



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Q.19. Weaknesses inherent in the structure and functions of the League of Nations were a decisive factor in its inability to maintain peace. Comment.

Ans. League of Nations was an inter-governmental organization formulated after World War I to promote international peace and socio-economic welfare.

However, the ideals of LoN were far from realized and it remained a failure. Reasons were many :-

→ LoN was dominated by allied countries and mainly Britain and France. Thus its non-transparent functioning led its decisions to be tilted in their favour. Ex- terms of post-war treaty were extraordinarily harsh on Germany.

→ LoN was consensus-based which was



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usually near impossible owing to inter-country conflicts.

→ It was not able to realizes its goals of self-determination as German colonies were given to allied countries.

→ An interim committee formed to carry out its tasks of LoN was continued which clashed with the league on various issues such as Corfu incident.

→ Its weaknesses further led to imperialistic rise unchecked. LoN remained a spectator in Manchuria invasion, Ethiopia invasion and Czechoslovakia invasion.

Despite these weaknesses & consequent failures, LoN was able to do some commendable job in realizing its socio-economic goals such as labour welfare.

However, LoN was weak enough to be discontinued and gave way to United Nations in 1945.



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Q.20- Whatever its faults, the China of today is very much the creation of Mao Zedong. In this context, highlight the problems that Mao faced after the communist victory in 1949 and the steps taken by him to deal with these.

Ans.) After a prolonged civil war, Communist Party emerged victorious in China in 1949. Mao Zedong the leader of Communist Party, faced several issues at that time :-

→ Chinese economy was in worst state due to prolonged battles, civil war & World War II.

→ China had no industrial base and capacities to embark on industrial progress due to neglect of warlords.

→ Chinese agriculture was in bad shape due to pro-land lord policies adopted by Kouningtang.

→ Employment was at an alltime low with with lower skill-set and reeling poverty.



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Mao Zedong with the help of USSR undertook 5-year plans which came out to be quite successful. However, in his '100 flowers campaign' to gain feedback of people, he faced another problem of huge public discontent. Finally, Mao undertook 'Great Leap Forward' which entailed :-

→ Deviation from USSR styled socialism and focus on agriculture rather than industries.

→ Decentralization of industries through small iron furnaces spread across villages.

→ Village communes to decentralize administration and promote social welfare.

→ Cooperativization of agriculture, but through persuasion and not force.

→ Cultural revolution and iron-hand to protect communism.

His reforms had its own faults which led to famines in 1960s, political turmoil,



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public discontent and initial economic down-fall, but his measures did create a strong base for future China by increasing industry-base, enhancing capability of people and empowerment of women and villages.

Thus, China of today owes its economic rise and international clout mainly because of Mao's reforms.



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